New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Michigan Republican Convention.

DETROIT, Thursday, Sept. 13.

The Michigan Republican State Convention, met at Kalamazoo to-day. Geo. A. Coe, presided. A letter was read from CASSIUS M. CLAY, giving his views upon the Slavery issue. He declares that if the American Government preserves the great principle of man's equality before the law, so is he, if not, against it.

The resolutions adopted, hold that Congress has full authority over Slavery in the Territories, and every other locality where it has jurisdiction, and it is its duty to prohibit it; condemns the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; regards PASSMORE WILLIAMSON's imprisonment as a tyrannical usurpation of power; regard the question of Slavery with little apprehension in reference to the safety of the Union; hold it to be the duty of Congress to make appropriations for internal improvements; condemn the President's Veto of the St. Clair Flats' bill; recommend a General Convention of the Republican party, with a view to the adoption of more extended and effectual measures to resist the encroachments of Slavery.

Speeches were made by Gov. BINGHAM and Hon. H. WILLSON, and the latter introduced Hon. HENRY WILSON, who addressed the Convention at some length.

The Report of the Naval Retiring Board.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 13.

The report of the Board of Naval Officers appointed under the act of Congress to promote the efficiency of the Navy, having been submitted by Secretary DOBBIN to the President, has been by him approved after careful examination. Two hundred and one officers are removed from active service, including forty-nine dropped from the rolls entirely. The following are the details:

Captains.—On leave of absence pay, 17; on furlough pay, 18; Furlough, 13; Dropped, 6.

Commanders.—On leave pay, 21; on furlough pay, 21; Furlough, 13; Dropped, 6.

Lieutenants.—On leave pay, 15; Furlough, 49; Dropped, 10.

Masters—including those in the line of promotion.—On leave pay, 15; Furlough, 2; Dropped, none.

Passed Midshipmen.—On furlough, 2; Dropped, 12.

Circular orders, it is understood, will be shortly issued to the commandants of the various stations, giving the details for the information of the Navy, and by these means the public will learn the changes made.

The Kansas Judiciary—New Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 13.

The President has appointed STREBLING G. CATO, of Alabama, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, in place of RUSH ELMORE,—A. E. MOORE having declined. He has also appointed J. M. BURRILL, of Pennsylvania, Associate Justice of the same Court, vice SAUNDERS W. JOHNSON, removed.

Letter from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The steamer Orizaba, from Vera Cruz 2d inst., has arrived here. She brings $16,000 in specie. There is but little news of importance.

Arrived at Vera Cruz, bark *Wildfire*, from New-York, and was discharging. Ship *Sunrise*, from Hamburg.

General ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA was in the town of the interesting type in Vera Cruz, and refused to acknowledge the Provisional Government under CARBAJAL. He took possession of the city, and his course was approved of by the inhabitants.

Many exiles were returning.

At Zacatecas the plan of ANTUBIA was adopted, and General ZAMORA appointed Commander. ALVAREZ and COMONFORT were marching on Mexico, and were daily looked for at the Capital.

Rhode Island Cattle Show—Exhibition of Horses.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Sept. 13.

The exhibition of matched horses to-day was very large and particularly fine. A smart race by ponies was one of the most interesting features of the day. Five horses were entered for the trial of speed. The first purse of $200 was taken by *Mountain Maid*, owned by L. B. MILLER, of Great Barrington, Mass.—and the second, of $100, by *Lady Jennie*, owned by S. W. BAKER, of Providence. G. TWICHELL, of Boston, J. H. GOODWIN, of New-York, and B. MONTAGUE, of Middletown, Conn., were the Judges. The owners of *Ethan Allen* and *Stockbridge Chief* have consented to exhibit the speed of those horses on Saturday.

To-morrow afternoon the great trial of speed, free to all horses and drivers, will take place.

Boat Race at Boston—Success of the St. John Club.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 13.

The long talked of boat race between the "Superior Club," of St. John, New-Brunswick, and the *Maid of Erin*, of this city, took place this afternoon on Chariles River in the presence of an immense crowd of spectators. The stakes amounted to $2,000. The distance out and home was three miles, and had to be gone over four times, making the total distance twelve miles. The St. John Club exhibited superiority from the start, and at the end of the ninth mile the *Maid of Erin* gave up the contest. Betting has been very active for several days past, and a considerable amount of money changed hands on the result.

The Republican Movement in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 13.

A large meeting was held in Tremont Temple last evening, at which 132 delegates were appointed to represent Boston at the Fusion or Republican Convention at Worcester on the 20th inst. Several of the speakers grew quite excited and personal, and the proceedings generally were wanting in harmony.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 13.

Governor CLARK has appointed Hon. ALFRED CONKLING, of Auburn; NICHOLS HILL, of Albany; CHARLES TRACY, of New-York; and MORRIS S. MILLER, of Utica, Associate Counsel, with the Attorney General, to prosecute the suit directed by the Commissioners of the Land Office for the purpose of testing the title of the State to the King's farm.

Fire at Kingston, C. W.

KINGSTON, C. W., Thursday, Sept. 13.

The outhouses and workshops of the Hotel Dieu, in this place, were destroyed by fire to-day. The Hospital and Orphan Asylum were in great peril, but by the exertions of the firemen they were saved.

Vermont Election.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, Sept. 13.

All the towns in this State but eleven have been heard from, and give ROYCE, Republican, for Governor, 6,000 majority. These eleven last year gave him 57 majority.

Destructive Fire at St. Johns, N. B.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Thursday, Sept. 13.

Fifteen dwelling houses and as many out houses were burned yesterday on Vinegar Hill, and two this morning. Two houses and several barns in Germaine and Union streets were also destroyed.

Railroad Extension.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Sept. 13.

The Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad is now open from West Newton and Connellsville. The opening ceremonies took place yesterday.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 13.

By the arrival of the Southern Mail as late as due, we have New-Orleans papers of Friday last, but they contain no news of interest.

MR. BUCHANAN.—It is understood here that Mr. BUCHANAN does not anticipate that the public business, which will fall to devolve upon him in London upon the 5th of October, will occupy more time originally fixed by himself for his return to the United States—will keep him there longer than the 5th of November, about which time he will probably embark for New-York.—*Wash. Star.*

☞ The Anniversary of the battle of North Point was celebrated at Baltimore on Wednesday, with considerable spirit. The Military turned out in great numbers, and the city generally assumed quite a holiday aspect.

GHOSTS! SPOOKS! SPIRITS!

Spiritual Conference at Stuyvesant Institute, but no Connection with Politics.

SPIRITUALISM, STORIES, FITS, YELLS, &c.

An Indian gives Easy-stop Smith Fits.

We were made thankful lately by the receipt of the following, which caused us at once to close our arrangements for that evening. For it was night before last, when the "yarn" was heated to the greatest extent, and time was worth less than it had been for a fortnight, or probably would be again for many a week.

SPIRITUALISM.

A Conference this evening, Wednesday, Sept. 12, at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. To which all heathen members of the Trade, as it is in Jams, are courteously invited. The seats are free.

Drs. HALLOCK, GRAY and WARREN, and Professors BRITTAIN and MAPES, will probably state their Spiritual Experience. Several Esteemed Mediums may be present. The Conference will be opened at 7½ o'clock.

The meeting was the regular Wednesday evening Conference. There were, perhaps, one hundred in during the evening, among them several dreamy looking men and free and easy women, country honest and inquiring mechanics, a few professed spiritualists, and an unusually large number of men with hairy faces. Spirits are like bear's grease for hair. When a full grown man believes thoroughly in them, he seldom shaves any more, and henceforth nurses his beard. A black beard on the platform announced the objects of the Conference, and the irresponsibility of anybody for what was said, but he only who uttered it.

At 8 o'clock Dr. GRAY opened the exercises by inviting any reporters present, to walk up and enjoy the tables. As the table was on the platform, and in altogether the most prominent part of the room, the reporters present humored their native modesty and did not go up.

THE LECTURE OF THE EVENING.

Dr. HALLOCK took the stand and delivered himself of a speech which, for clearness, vigor and interest, is unequalled. Essentially it affirmed that no man did yet believe the teachings of spirits was de to write a natural history of man. We would laugh at him who should presume to describe a tree from observing simply a section of it—even though he analyzed it, and could tell definitely the amount of carbon, hydrogen, &c., that entered into its constitution. Man evidently does not entirely die at his physical death. He lives then, after that moment has passed with him beyond which human experience can say nothing. But experience alone is worth anything in evidence upon grave matters. Spirits only have had the experience in hand and the time that lies beyond the grave. Hence, without the aid of a trust in the evidence of spirits, we are utterly incompetent to comprehend the nature, and, or destiny of man. The Doctor, in the course of his arguments, remarked that the Church has always read the Bible by authority. The Spiritualist could not do that. As BURNS said, "Man is God to the dog," so the father is the God of the child—his highest and ultimate authority. But as the child grows he sees higher than the father's influence reaches—he recognizes his errors—is gradually declines to be governed by his authority, however much he may esteem the love and thought which him. So the race, as he grows in knowledge and gains power to reason, throws off the authority of the Bible, and only believes in it so far as he passes sanctions its sentiments and confirms its theory. This would be very strange doctrine for the believers in an invisible, a eyesore, as "Spiritualism" to preach—so the Doctor preached right (as past it, and attempted to show how reason was incompetent to unfold some matters that are important for our knowledge. Since the appearance in old man who has rejected "authority," but they came in quite abruptly and we failed to discover how he got them so comfortably instated.

When he had ceased speaking, a Dr. YOUNG arose and read away in a very rambling, incoherent manner at the clergy and at Christianity, which he seemed to think a humbug. We asked a Spiritualist near us who Dr. Y. might be. Said he—"He is a bore."

Dr. GRAY gave in evidence of spiritual prompting a fact which he deemed of more value than much tipping or rapping. It was simply that between himself and an old pupil, a new idea was suggested once upon a time—an idea which each disclaimed—but it fayed in exactly with the ideas of an old deceased physician that Dr. GRAY knew. Hence it was evident that the old doctor's spirit was around, and *he was the idea!* It did not strike an outsider as an overwhelming point in evidence, yet we think it more conclusive than anything we obtained at two late sittings with the Foxes.

Mr. CHARLES PARTRIDGE next spoke. He read a letter of a Psychometer touching that science. Mr. P. showed up the folly of the writer's assumptions and the sorry weakness of his reasoning. He admitted the facts such as being able to tell an unknown correspondent's state of mind and physical condition by laying his letter on the Psychometer's head and feeling sympathetic excitations through the bumps, but he thought that all such phenomena were the work of the spirits.

A SHOT AT THE RAZOR-STROP MAN.

But Mr. PARTRIDGE said one thing that was sensible. Alluding to the pic-nic experiences of last Monday, as faithfully set down in our columns, he said that some persons seemed to be possessed by the spirits of Indians. He was sure they could not have been the spirits of any persons more fairly developed than the Indians were when they died two centuries ago. This left it doubtful whether the spirits of the Indians had progressed at all during their two hundred years' of opportunities as spirits. At any rate, he asked whether it wouldn't be more profitable for the persons who suffered at their hands to discourage their return and solicit the presence of gentle and more advanced spirits. Then if these spirits insisted on coming, it would fit them up a bit, and give them a chance to improve. This dig at the razor-strop man was highly relished by most present.

RAZOR-STROP MAN DEFENDS HIS IGNORANT DEMON.

At a later state of the meeting, Mr. SMITH spoke. He said that if they could feel as he felt when an Indian spirit got him, they, too, would crook themselves as if they "carried a bag of shavings on their heads." He didn't mean to say that he positively couldn't help yelling, and twisting, and cutting up as he did at the pic-nic; but this he meant, that when he said "Indian spirit, now come on and see what you can do with me," he couldn't help himself except by jerking off the spiritual influence altogether.

A SPIRIT GIVES SMITH FITS.

He said other mediums told him that just as he was handled they were handled at first. He hoped that by-and-by he could become limber enough for them to handle him more easily, and say what they had to in a more respectful manner, and to say something worth hearing, too. I'd never, said he, allow a spirit to enter me again, if I did not suppose that by a year from this time I could say to the very spirit that gave me such a shaking then, "O gentle Indian spirit—come now and say something new and impressive to this audience," and he would come and treat me gently. But if I'm always to be shook this way, "E jo'i e Kum—Ro sno go! hah! hah! hesh! h-e-e-e-ah! Hi!——" and Mr. SMITH jumped and twisted and sprung and acted as if he were a cork-screw, turned by some goblin giant, and screamed and at last sat down, foaming.

"He's got you NOW, SMITH;" "The spirit of the old fellow has the pure Indian grit;" "Give it up SMITH," said several, and poor SMITH gave it up. People that take seances haven't such jumping fits as he had on. Lockjaw is no touch to his fits. If SMITH has "any more left of the same sort," that folks call common sense, he will do well to take Mr. PARTRIDGE'S advice, and put away such spirits as make a fool of a man.

A GHOST.

An old gentleman, a Frenchman as we judged, Mr. LEVY, said his maid-servant saw a spirit the day before, and felt one twitch her elbow lately while she was serving the table. The audience smiled at the relation.

Dr. WARREN went into the philosophy of some clairvoyant experiments—but the interest of the people did not seem to go in with him.

AN INFIDEL.

Then a stranger, who hadn't talked in the conference for a year past, arose. He said he had studied these questions five years. He thought it much easier to account for the phenomena spoken of in any other way than by supposing them the result of spiritual influence. He asked who here present could affirm that he knew things was such a thing as a spirit? *Belief* is nothing.

"I do, for one," said Mr. LEVY. "I KNOW it."

The stranger reaffirmed his declaration as to whether there was any spirits, and confessed that if that were infidelity, he was an infidel.

Dr. GRAY naively told the that it got the grounds of spiritual impression. It was precisely by the same process from his "positive state" into the "meditative" condition, and suggested that his young friend try it.

Mrs. FRENCH was invited forward and narrated several common-place miracles, which we did not feel called upon to hear to the end. About 10 o'clock P. M. the meetings generally break up. Is there a greater folly extant than is developed and hazed at the Stuyvesant? Are there in the Empire State a hundred others equally crack-brained—out of Utica or Bloomingdale, or the mad-house?

YELLOW FEVER.

ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

The Yellow Fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth

WALTERS, Thursday, Sept. 13.

The accounts from Norfolk are still of the same melancholy character. The official report shows that there were 36 deaths on Monday, 38 on Tuesday, and 45 on Wednesday, with 50 new cases on the latter day. Dr. ROBERTS of Washington, and Dr. BARRY, were among the dead.

At Portsmouth there were 22 deaths on Wednesday, and 32 new cases. A great number of the new cases were amongst families residing in healthy sections of both towns, which had heretofore escaped the disease.

In Baltimore this morning, a meeting of ladies was held, to demand in the name of common humanity that the applause be immediately brought up here. Large subscriptions have already been made for their support and nurses and superintendents engaged. Provisions have also been dispatched in sufficient quantities to support the citizens for a year.

The relief fund raised in this city now reaches $40,000.

RELIEF FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 13.

A meeting has been called for to-morrow evening, in this city, for the purpose of aiding the sufferers from yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

From the Baltimore American of Thursday.

The intelligence from Norfolk and Portsmouth, by the steamer *Georgia* yesterday morning, is but a continuation of the same chapter of suffering and death that we have been called upon to record for a month past. There is but little diminution in the number of deaths, but we are pleased to learn from various sources that there is a diminution in the number of new cases both in Portsmouth and Norfolk, but this diminution is not sufficiently visible either to the last of subjects to operate on, than to any improvement in the condition of the unfortunates.

We learn from Dr. PENDLETON, of the *Georgia*, and Dr. HOLTON, who returned yesterday from a visit to Dr. JESSE MERCER, who is down with the fever, that the condition of affairs is most deplorable. Dr. MERCER had been down since Sunday, and was battling with the disease most manfully. Strong hopes are entertained by his friends that he would recover, and he evinced good spirits, notwithstanding his suffering. He seemed much worried at the visit his friends were undertaking in visiting him. He had one boy sympathizing with him, which his medical attendant, Dr. FREEMAN, of Portsmouth, hoped to remove.

A Woman inquired to Mr. GARRETT S. ALLEN, the mail agent on the *Georgia* on the morning trip, which embraces everything of interest that happens on board, up to 8 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. There are some names among the list of dead which have been mentioned before, but we give the letter as received:

Among the passengers who came down with us last night were a number of doctors and nurses, who will undoubtedly prove acceptable to the sick and distressed of Norfolk and vicinity.

A wide-spread and sincere sorrow appears manifest throughout the country in this region for the death of Dr. WILLIAM COLLINS, late President of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company. He had been devoted not only to the interest of the Company over which he presided so ably, but also to the sick of his own town of Portsmouth. When the strangers, his fellow-townsmen, of those employed under him, were smitten down with the pestilence, he was among the first at their side, and in his death the public has sustained a loss not soon to be forgotten.

Connected with the demise of this gentleman and that of his brother, JOHN W. COLLINS, Esq., which occurred about the same time, is a sad circumstance. It was only a few days since that the son of the latter, a young gentleman engaged in one of the Departments at Washington, obtained leave of absence and repaired to the bedside of his father. After awhile the father became convalescent, and the son returned to his post with a light heart, but alas! he now returns again to weep over the graves of a parent and an uncle, to whom he was as a son.

The news from Norfolk for to-day is quite cheering, but one new case having been brought into the hospital, and two deaths up to 9 A. M. will be perceived, however, that yesterday claimed about its usual number of victims. There are at present seventy-five cases in the City Hospital, some of which are past recovery, but the majority are considered in a favorable condition.

The deaths in Norfolk for the 24 hours up to last night were 36, and the following is an authentic list of the recent deaths, viz.: Virginia Rogers, Richard Granbury, son of Capt. Stark, United States Marines; Dr. Gough, Richmond; Mrs. John Adams, Solomon Spratt, Dr. Junius Briggs (dying), Miss Susan Nimmo, Mrs. J. L. Hathaway, Mrs. Sikes, Miss E. Wyatt, Miss A. B. Baylor, *Miss Ulark, M. Wilson's wife, sold*; Mrs. A. Ballance, child of Solomon Spratt, Mrs. R. T. Watt, Mr. Monegan, jailer; Judge Baker's wife, Miss Fanny Totten, Mrs. Ann Stark, mate of A. P. Woodworth, Eliza Weaver, a child of Richard Granbury, Ambrose Dorney, Augustus Lapellene, slave of N. Wilson, Wm. O'Connell, John Kinsley, James Marsteene, infant; Nancy Kelsner, child of Sarah Jones, Matthew Robinson, Mrs. Ballentine, James Dantler, Miss Stark, Mr. Worthington, child of Maria Wilds, child of J. T. Elliott, colored child on Union-street, wife of Horace Drury, daughter of Dr. Whitehead, Mr. Fiscoe, a student; Mr. Craycroft, nurse and wife of Rev. Mr. Smith.

The following are the deaths at the City Hospital: JOSEPH WHITE, JOHN KEYS, THOMAS BRIGGS, MARY LITTLE, Mrs. DALBY, AUGUSTUS CHANDLER, and LOVIE ROBINSON.

There are added to the Hospital during yesterday and to-day, are Mrs. MASSEY, JAMES WARD, Mrs. LAYNES, Jones HUDSON, MARGARET HUDSON, JOHN CLARK and HENRY MYERS.

The condition of Dr. MORRIS, of Baltimore, though very painful, is not considered dangerous. He is in the charge of Dr. FREEMAN.

Among those who are very sick are Dr. DEBRAHM, of Washington; Mrs. LOVALL, wife of the Navy Agent. There is not anything special or of interest from Camp Falls, except that the *Georgia* landed, through the steamer *J. B. Coffin*, the mustenance and stores for that place. As yet but one or two families have availed themselves of its hospitality.

The report that small-pox had broken out in Norfolk is incorrect. Several cases had occurred in the county, but none in the city.

The deaths from Portsmouth to 3 o'clock P. M. to-day, are of a very alarming character, there being twenty-two deaths from 9 P. M. yesterday to that time. Among them are the following:

Rachel Eskridge, son of Rev. Wilson Eskridge, John Roque, son of John Brown; Geo. Reed, colored; Frederick Lawrence, James Shannon's son, George Gray's son, Miss Lizzie Webb, child of John Thomas; Rev. Vernon Eskridge, United States Navy; Miss Jodersville, Mrs John Thomas, Amy Williams, son of Obed. Billiotty, Miss S. Land, Miss Catharine Webb, John Vermillion, Wade Cooper, Julius Eastwood, Mr. Head of Mason House; Mr. Grahnen, nurse, H. G. Dewey, Andrew Smith's child, Henry Edwards, Rev. James Chisholm of the Episcopal Church, John Fallon, Cornelius Coleman, Miss Jane Gordon, Mrs. Sarah White; Sarah Reed, colored; Samuel Parker; John Babb, colored; Miss Martha Peters, Thomas, Wright and Harrison Forrobee.

The following are the new cases reported for the same time:

Mrs. Yates Brown, Miss Margaret Billiotly, Mrs. Abernathy, Scott Brown, Jr., E. Abernathy is down with; Rev. John Devlin, (Catholic Priest,) is worse; Drs. Kennedy and Bryant, of Philadelphia, are getting well. Dr. Waller, of Baltimore, has resumed practice. Dr. Webster is still well and doing good service.

Dr. SMITH, of Columbia, Pa., and Dr. MARSHALL, of Baltimore, died yesterday, and were buried side by side.

Of a party of 11 doctors and nurses who went down in the steamer *Georgia* on the 8th of August, six, viz.: Drs. MILLER, SMITH, PENDAS, MARSHALL, and Miss CRAVER, are dead—a sad mortality indeed.

Yours, &c., G. N. A.

The Norfolk *Despatch* of last evening hazards a few cautious items of intelligence. The *Dispatch* says: "It having been stated that Mr. CHARLES TUCKER, the only white person in the Marine Hospital, was dead, we are happy to announce that he is still living. He was taken down with the fever, but we are informed he is convalescent. Mr. TUCKER has been untiring in his attentions to the sick and dying, and his recovery is a source of gratification to all who know him. Mr. TUCKER is a native of Norfolk, and has resided here for many years. He is a bachelor, and has no relatives in this city."

The Norfolk correspondent of the *Dispatch* gives the following names of the dead at Norfolk that have not yet been mentioned: E. J. MALLORY, JOHN GRANDY, and Mr MORRIS.

Henry Byrnes, the head nurse of the City Hospital at Norfolk, is down with the fever.

We heard some doubts expressed yesterday as to the correctness of our announcement of the death of Mrs. WALTERS, widow of the late ISAAC B. WALTERS, proprietor of the National Hotel. A correspondent of the *Richmond Examiner* thus confirms the statement:

"My sad account relates to no traveller, but the widow of ISAAC B. WALTERS, Esq., late of the National Hotel, Washington City. She died on Friday last, 7th inst., on Sunday, and several and yet all in the family."

INCONVENIENCES OF EMIGRATION.

T. G. RATCHFORD, Esq., Editor of the Norfolk *Herald*, in a letter to the Petersburg *Intelligencer*, says:

"The physicians deem it almost as hazardous for those who have lived through the pestilence up to this time, without taking it, to leave the city as to remain in it. All have more or less of the poison in their systems, and a change is a deadly stimulus to ripe to develop the disease from the seeds thus remaining latent. As applied to the Northern men who are about flocking into Norfolk to find employment, it is a serious matter to many of them to be compelled to remain. Many will not go unprepared. We feel quite sure, when the real facts and truths are properly known, that the numbers of those who will leave will be very few."

A NEW CAUSE OF ALARM.

A gentleman from the vicinity of Norfolk says many of the storekeepers who have left the city, locked up their premises without removing the vegetables and perishable stores, and that serious apprehensions are felt of aggravated or prolonged sickness from this source.

SODA-WATER CHARITY.

A New-York druggist has contributed for the relief of the sufferers the sum of five hundred and two dollars and thirty-one cents, the proceeds of one day's sale of soda-water, and a few donations at his two stores.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

The Relief Fund bids fair to reach the sum of $40,000. Daily large shipments of all the necessaries of life required at Norfolk and Portsmouth, are now going by Mr. LEVERING, and the sympathy of our citizens keep the treasury well supplied with funds.

RELIEF FROM UPPER MARLBORO.

The Upper Marlboro', Prince George's County *Advocate*, states that the sum of $118 was contributed by St. Paul's Church, in that place, on Sunday last, for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers.

YELLOW FEVER IN PITT COUNTY.

The Tarboro' *Southerner* learns that Dr. F. M. GARRATT, residing a short distance from Falkland, in Pitt County, N. C., is sick with the yellow fever. Dr. GARRATT has been in practice but a short time. About two weeks since, he went to Norfolk to tender his services to the sick and afflicted there, but was advised by the medical gentlemen, from his youth and inexperience in that awful scourge, to return. He, however, visited a few patients, and on his return was taken with the disease, and now lies in a critical condition.

RELIEF FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

A public meeting is called for the sufferers by yellow fever in Virginia, was held on the 6th. Dispatches from Dr. S. on Norfolk, were received, calling for more nurses. It was decided to send a fifty dollars per day, under pay of $40 a month each, and a committee was appointed to raise the same one is go along with them. A similar meeting will be held on Saturday evening.

EVENING SERVICE IN BROOKLYN.

On Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, divine service was conducted in the Carpenter-street Methodist Episcopal Church, on which occasion the appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. HANSON, followed by a collection for the sufferers by the yellow fever, appointed to $365. The ladies of that Church have also made 200 articles of clothing for the orphans.

THE LADIES.

The ladies of Baltimore county are now at work and have ready a large collection of clothing for the children, which will add to their comforts.

THE ORPHANS.

The authorities have declined the offer of the citizens of Baltimore to take care of the House of Refuge for the use of the orphans. While they appreciate our kindness, they state that the orphans are provided with comfortable quarters in Norfolk, and that they desire not to impose upon our generosity any further than is absolutely necessary.

A letter written by Dr. MORRIS on Saturday morning last, before he was taken down, but which failed to arrive here until yesterday, speaking of the death of Mr. WALTERS, of the National Hotel, says:

"While every member of his family was down with the fever, he stood like a noble old Roman, overseeing all and administering to all, and it was only when WILLIAM, his son, was able to get about that he consented to care for himself. Every one was struck with his fortitude and resolution, and when the fatal word went abroad that he was ill, a thrill of sympathy pervaded the whole community, and prayers went up from many hearts for his recovery. But alas, he was stricken down a martyr to the stern but holy dictates of duty. How many noble spirits have been sacrificed upon the same altar!"

The Doctor further says:

"Another corpse was found yesterday in Church-street that had remained unburied for six days, filling the surrounding atmosphere with all the elements of disease and death. Events of this character are horrible to contemplate. Dr. J. ECCLESTON MARSH, now of Philadelphia, formerly of our State, was taken down yesterday—leaving but one Northern physician now in our city. The doctor is doing well, and I am relieved to hear it, for he proved himself an honor to his profession by his arduous labors and unflattering devotion to the duties of his calling. Those about to embark for this region had best not leave their homes for less than a month's charge, to whom he had rendered the most faithful attention, and upon whom he had bestowed the greatest kindness. The doctor is a nephew of Judge ECCLESTON, of Maryland, and I am proud to claim him as a son of our good old Commonwealth. A few more acclimated physicians are wanted here to fill the vacancies occasioned by the illness of the gentlemen from the North and the departure of others from the South. Particularly are the services of such required as are not afraid to visit the lanes and alleys of the city, and minister to the poor and the unfortunate. The wealthy can always procure medical attention. It is the humble that suffer in days of affliction. M."

FROM SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA.

SUFFOLK, Sept. 13—5 P. M.—No additional case of fever has occurred in this town, and less apprehension is entertained. The parties who left are principally refugees from Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Dr. F. M. GARRATT, who lately returned from Norfolk, is down with the fever in Pitt County, North Carolina.

RELIEF FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The following sums were, on Thursday, contributed for the relief of the Virginia sufferers, by the parties whose names are attached. In several instances those are second subscriptions:

Commercial Lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F., $20; Workmen in employ of N. COLEMAN & SON, wagon builders, Kensington, $26; Richmond Lodge, No. 250, $10; Franklin Fire Insurance Company, $200; Mound Rally Lodge, No. 19, $5; Three clerks and messengers in the United States Post-Office, $12; from the operatives in the factory of DAVID MILNE & Son, $100; from the Directors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, $200.

NEBRASKA.

Claim Difficulty—Fight—One Man Killed and Five Wounded.

From the Nebraskian, (Omahaha City,) Aug. 28.

As we are about going to press, we hear of a sickening occurrence at Ft. Calhoun, in this Territory, about fifteen miles north of this city. JOHN G. GOSS was occupying a log house erected by the Calhoun Company, on the town site of Fort Calhoun, but during his temporary absence, CHARLES D. DAVIS, with his family, took possession of the house and furniture. DAVIS had been repeatedly requested to leave the premises, but refused, and commenced a suit for trespass against E. H. CLARK, who was engaged in erecting a house for a hotel on the town site. Mr. CLARK having commenced operations previous to the time that DAVIS took possession. To-day, while the hotel building was being raised, about twenty men, obtaining no interest in the town, repaired to the house occupied by DAVIS, in which they found assembled a party of his friends, armed with rifles and revolvers. Several shots were immediately fired, which resulted in killing SUMNER GOSS, brother of JOHN G., and wounding R. O. PUMPER and THOMAS BARNES, both belonging to the party outside, and a Mr. YOUNGER and two others.

BURIAL.

The United States steamer *Gen. Clinch* arrived from Fort Pierre on Thursday last. The Indians were all quiet, and were then over disposed to peace. The Brule band, which is perhaps one of the most warlike representatives of the Sioux nation, recently sent in a delegation of chiefs to Fort. Col. MONTGOMERY, to express his sorrow for their atrocities, and of their desire to continue the friendly relations which the whites

A meeting of the citizens of Fort Calhoun County, Nebraska Territory, was held at Fort Calhoun, on the 4th of August, to take into consideration the best means

Who Mrs. Robinson is—Her Connection with History.

From the Troy Daily Times.

Many of our exchanges seem to regard the publication of the Biography of this singular woman as a hoax. We have, however, the best of reasons for knowing that it is a reality. We have now before us some two hundred pages of the proof-sheets, which show that the work is not only written, but a large part of it is stereotyped. It is written by Hon. H. H. WILLSON, author of *Jane McCrea*, &c., and is to be published by MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, of New-York and Auburn. We have read what is before us with unbounded interest. It unfolds a career as unique as it is romantic, and exceptional. It shows the subject to have been of opulent parentage, and to have enjoyed all the social and intellectual advantages which wealth and high social position could give. She was formed of early manners and strong attachments to a wonderful degree, but her position in life was less humble; for, upon the proud family of the devoted girl, like a thunderbolt, fell the complicity therein of a Northern President, in violation of reiterated pledges, not to reopen by any act of his, the Slavery agitation; or whether we consider the public evils which have already followed the passage of that measure; and which portend the horrors of a dismal storm, the lowering clouds of which are already upon us, or the grander evils impending from Missouri, for the supreme power of settling the rules of government,—the supreme power of the Constitution,—the supreme power of the Union, to be taken from the people, and transferred to the Supreme Court; by those ruthless and their associates in the Treasury, of the Constitution and laws—of all—we also, then our, of the high officer whose duty it is to take care that the Constitution and laws of the United States be upheld and faithfully executed, to do not any anything to check these acts of usurpation, and rebellion against the constitution, and the laws—and the consequences of the passage of that measure, and the character there from resulting, to the people of the United States, and to the world. That these views will not go unreflected, we feel quite sure, when the real and candid facts and truths are properly known to the people of the United States.

SUFFERING SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

A gentleman just returned from Virginia informs the Governor of his acquaintance of the dense suffering between Fort Pierre and Council City. The express arrived here to-day, having left Fort Pierre on the 15th inst. No news of importance. Indians quiet.

Letter from Hon. H. H. Sibley to the Hon. Pennsylvania Representative Stanton.

From the Evening Post.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Thursday, Aug. 30, 1855.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 16th inst., inviting me to attend a mass Republican State Convention at Pittsburg, on the 5th of September, addressed to me at Stillwater, has been forwarded to me at this place, where I am temporarily sojourning.

It will not be in my power to be present at the Convention; but it gives me pleasure to say, in the spirit by which it is actuated, and the objects it has in view, I am entirely in accordance with the views of the Convention. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY.

To MORRIS ERVITT, Chairman of Committee of Invitation, &c., &c., Pittsburg.

DEATH OF MR. CHARLES BUTLER.—We regret to announce to our readers the death of Mr. CHARLES BUTLER, a few years since one of the most active merchants of this city. He died of typhus fever at his residence in Orange, N. J., on the 4th inst., in the 70th year of his age.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE WINE REVIEW.

CULTURE OF THE VINE.

ADULTERATION OF MEDICINES.

WEDNESDAY.—Morning Session.

Dr. John Bellows, President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the previous day being read and confirmed,

The President announced the appointment of Mr. Wm. Thomson, Mr. Jno. T. Maxwell, Isaac P. Dodge and Dr. John Cameron, all of New-York; both they were unanimously admitted members of the Association.

A discussion arose in reference to the most judicious mode to be adopted for the progress of business of the Society. That of the "Eastern Pharmaceutical" was alluded to. Dr. Wood alluded to the inharmonious assembling conventional of the force on medical matters of America, resulting a mere body.

The report was then read and Committee.

The Committee appointed to continue the subject of adulteration of the law so to improve drugs, presented their report. The points may feel interested in the following extracts:

"In January last the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, in order to ascertain the true construction of the law, requested the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a commission of examiners, that the Secretary might be advised whether the law required the importer to pay duty on the gross weight of the article, or only on the weight of the article after the removal of the impurities. The Secretary appointed a commission of three persons, who, after examining the law, decided that the duty should be paid on the gross weight, and that the importer must look to the Government for the return of the duty on the impurities. The Secretary approved the decision, and directed the Collectors to act accordingly. The importers, however, refused to pay the duties on the gross weight, and appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who referred the matter to the Commissioners of Customs, who reversed the decision of the Commissioners appointed by the Secretary, and decided that the duties should be paid on the net weight only. The Secretary of the Treasury has accordingly directed the Collectors to act in conformity with the decision of the Commissioners of Customs.

"The Committee are of opinion that the decision of the Commissioners of Customs is not in accordance with the intention of Congress, and that the law should be so amended as to require the duties to be paid on the net weight only. The Committee are also of opinion that the law should be so amended as to require the importer to pay the duties on the net weight of the article after the removal of the impurities, and that the Government should be required to return the duties on the impurities only when the importer shall make oath that the impurities have been removed, and that the duties have been paid on the net weight only."

The Committee, to which was referred the subject of Specimens deposited for examination, reported that Messrs. Lyman & Co., of this City, exhibited a variety of instruments, which were on the table. They consisted several balances, of extreme delicacy and of exquisite finish; Lyman's condenser, lampstands, a box of specimens of the adulterate, and various other chemical and pharmaceutical apparatus.

Mr. Alexander Wadsworth also exhibited a variety of fluid and cordial essences, as peach, raspberry, concentrated sugar, isinglass, cream brandy oil, and several others. Also, samples of fermented wines, cider and elderberry. It may be well to inform the public that some of these fluid essences are manufactured from the fruits or plants they are presumed to come from, they are themselves derived from different sources, as "alcohol," "ether," and "absorption." Oil of bitter almonds is chiefly made from the fruits of flowers, and a delicious perfume, that of the forget-me-not, is made in Maryland from certain Cheshire cheese.

There was exhibited also a variety of specimens of the flowers, leaves, fruit and bark of the Cinchonas, of New Granada, by Powers & Weightman, of Philadelphia, collected by an agent of their house. These are interesting as indicating the species of the plant yielding the commercial bark. The best, medicinally, is said to come from Bolivia.

In a discussion on the strength of alcohol and acids, the following valuable remark occurred—namely: that the ordinary hydrometer is a bad instrument for testing specific gravities; that a pair of common scales, and a bottle that would hold 1,000 grains, is far more accurate and simple.

Dr. Gutheie's report then came up and was ordered to be printed, and, after the transaction of some other minor and purely routine business, the Association adjourned to meet at Baltimore next year.

THE BANQUET.

By the invitation of the College of Pharmacy, a large number of the Association, with several invited guests met at the Baltimore House, where, although notice was given but a few hours previous, the Messrs. Perry had arranged a most beautiful table. The President, Mr. Mehrin, on the part of the College of Pharmacy, received the guests, and presided at the entertainment.

After the table was somewhat lightened of its contents, the President took up the thread of business by resolving the company into a Committee of the Whole upon the Catawba wine, and of, which a liberal supply was offered for examination—in the original package.

To the first toast, "To the Medical Profession," Dr. Gardner, of this City, was called upon to reply. After some humorous remarks relative to the unusual manner of taking up a subject for discussion—that is, putting it down—(the throat)—the speaker expressed his high sense of the value and importance of this Association—and of the entirely unexpected honor of being called upon to respond for the Profession.

Speech making was scarcely the order of the evening. Drs. Duhrnus, McCready and Prof. Procter briefly responded for the Chemical Department.

To the witty toast, "The Associated Press—the Press pharmaceutical—the Press conjugal—and the Press," Dr. Smith, of the Daily Times, replied with much pertinence.

After an unusually sociable evening, the company rose, reported favorably, and asked to sit again.

Drug Importations.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Collector of this port that articles used only in part as drugs need not all be sent to Public Store for examination by the Drug Examiner. Such articles are to be sent as other goods are; the balance to be retained under penal bond, by the importers, until the assay order for examination shall have been passed at the appraiser's store. The expense to be borne by the United States.

September Meeting of the Academy of Medicine.

The New-York Academy of Medicine held its regular monthly session at the University on Wednesday evening, (the 5th,) Dr. F. C. Stewart, one of the Vice Presidents, presiding. The meeting was the quarterly business one, and much of the time was occupied by the reports of various standing Committees.

S. Warren presented a series of resolutions expressing the loss which the Academy sustained by the death of the late Dr. Bliss, and that the Fellows wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, which were adopted.

Dr. Satre then presented a specimen of cod liver oil, which he had recently brought from Newfoundland where it is produced. He stated that it was without taste or smell—scarcely more than olive oil, and this was owing to its method of preparation. Usually the livers are allowed to stand for a too long period after they are taken from the fish, and being peculiarly subject to decomposition, they are more or less changed, and it is owing to this that the oil is strong to taste and smell.

Cod liver oil is generally made in a very rude manner by all the fishermen along the shore. They return from their day's fishing bringing with them a large quantity of livers. These are cut into small pieces and put into kettles varying in size from ten to thirty gallons, and not unfrequently the whole day until late in the evening is employed in the operation, the last of which is almost always somewhat putrid. So general is this the case, and so extensive the operations by all the fishermen along the shore, that the smell impregnates the whole atmosphere and even extends two or three miles in the direction the wind blows.

The manner in which the oil he presented was made, is far different. Extensive works for its manufacture have just been completed by Mr. S. G. Archibald, a man of wealth and scientific attainments, well known to the chemists of the Academy by his work on the Seal Fisheries.

This gentleman is an extensive manufacturer of fish oils generally. The fish are brought to the factory in immense numbers, and are passed through various hands, reminding one of the large slaughter-houses for hogs in Cincinnati. The first kills, the second cuts off the head, the third opens the belly, the fourth separates the intestines, &c., till frequently nearly a hundred bushels of livers are gathered at a time. They are then carefully washed by a running stream, and after being dried they are thrown into a mill where they are thoroughly comminuted and disintegrated. From these they slide into a reservoir, where by steam-pipes they are heated sufficiently to eliminate the oil, which flows through a perforated bottom into tanks below. This is immediately bottled, hermetics ly sealed, and is then ready for the market. The whole time occupied is from 6 to 8 A. M., so that putridity cannot occur. The price of this oil is $2 50 per gallon, from which may be judged what an enormous profit is realized upon the dollar pint bottles of our druggists.

Mr. Archibald said that there was no test for its purity, save the slight fishy or empyreumatic smell which is always inseparable from pure oil.

Dr. Stewart, resigning the Chair to Dr. Bradek exhibited a number of instruments which he stated were modifications of Laennec's porte-acoustique, made by him some six or eight years since, and manufactured in large numbers by Tiemann, in Chatham-street, whose certificate was read. He had made no public announcement of these inventions, and should not now, were it not that he had read in the London Lancet that an Englishman had recently claimed the invention, and that a second person had subsequently entered a similar claim, and published in Braithwaite's as account, with explanatory drawings, of this exact instrument now exhibited. From these petty larcenies he was induced to think that perhaps the Invention had more value than he had attributed to it, and he desired at any rate to place the matter fairly before his medical brethren.

Dr. Gardner also moved that the Academy subscribe for the great work now in process of publication by Audubon, which was carried.

The Society then adjourned.

☞ A sharp member of one of the political organizations in town, focuses up upon the return of each of its meetings, to report the members as being "a fine looking body of men." This is gratifying and it shows that the world moves. Barnum's Baby Show had its legitimate effect. Physical beauty is beginning to be appreciated. Success to the handsomest. Bring out the father of the prize baby, and we will have him elected Secretary of State.

☞ Broadway yesterday morning was in a very slippery condition. We saw three horses down, within seventy rods of each other. This feature of our metropolitan street policy is a spectacular triumph of nineteenth century simplicity over common sense and a natural disposition to treat our domestic animals with decency.

☞ Thomas S. Marvelle, Esq., of Newburg, with Jeremiah Ryan & Abbey, and on Tuesday, 12th inst., a daughter of Albert Ely Ward, Proctor, to be called Ida Bridget. Married at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Berrian, Mr. Peter Abeel Van Brunt to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Daniel Fanshaw, all of this City.

LYONS TO NEW-YORK.

Presentation of a Silk Manufactured Portrait of Washington.

A beautiful portrait of Washington, woven in silk, and manufactured at Lyons, France, was presented yesterday to the Corporation of New-York in behalf of Messrs. Poesos, Phillips & Vibert, the well-known French firm, by Chas. S. J. Goodrich, Esq., American Consul at Lyons. The presentation took place at the Mayor's Office. Aldermen Ely and Councilmen Swan, Gray and others were present in behalf of the Common Council. The picture is about three feet long and two and a half feet broad, including the frame, a plain gold one, surmounted by an eagle. When it arrived it was accompanied by the following letter of explanation:

Consulate of the United States of America, Lyons, France.

Mr. Mayor, and Gentlemen of the Common Council:

The undersigned, charged as the organ of Messrs. Poesos, Phillips & Vibert, merchants of this City, take pleasure in presenting to your honorable body, in their name and behalf, and asking your acceptance of the accompanying portrait of our own honored Washington, woven in silk.

The enterprising proprietors, who are among the most eminent and successful merchants of Lyons, present it, not only as the first specimen of a work of the kind where the subject was American, but one to exhibit the degree of perfection to which this species of art, originating in the genius of Jacquard, has been brought in this City of his birth, life, labors and death.

They flatter themselves that this first silk-wrought portrait of the "Father of his Country" will be duly appreciated by you, not only as a work of eminent artistic excellence, but as a faithful portraiture of the lineaments of the face of that great and good man, known and honored throughout the earth, by every lover of freedom and virtue.

Messrs. Poesos & Co. feel confidence in the fidelity of the likeness, as their artists—the first in the city—have had for their guide an engraving from your own Governor's painting of Washington, now in possession of your Common Council Chamber.

The artisan have been engaged two years in the execution, and, considering the delicacy and difficulties of this species of work, the donors trust that it may not be found unworthy of a place among the *souvenirs* of our country's greatness, to which the immortal subject of the picture so greatly contributed.

Accept, Gentlemen, the tender of their respectful salutations.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant and fellow citizen,

CHAS. S. J. GOODRICH, Consul, &c.

Hon. the Mayor and Common Council, New-York.

The picture was presented by Mr. Consul Goodrich in the following very neat and appropriate speech:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen: I be it in my hand a specimen of art—a silk-woven portrait of Washington, sent to the City of New-York by Messrs. Poesos, Phillips & Vibert of Lyons, France, being providentially here on the arrival of the picture, I have been requested by the donors to present it to your honorable body in person. Though there would seem to be no especial fitness for this gift—a portrait in silk—accompanied by a letter from a city Consulate, asking your acceptance of it, and explaining the object of the colors as well as the subject of the picture, nevertheless I will with your permission say a few words in relation to it that may not be devoid of interest.

As you may be aware, the city of Lyons is the great silk work-shop of the world. The richest silks manufactured are made here. The city of Lyons, though second to Paris in population, is the first in her manufactories of the costliest productions of looms 70,000 and gives employment to nearly 80,000 artisans. The raw material is brought from India, Africa, Italy, and the South of France. The rich figured Brocade silks are made on the Jacquard looms. Jacquard himself was a native of Lyons, and his wonderful inventions produced an entire revolution in the manufacture of those rich and expensive goods. On this loom, also, are made, as specimens of art and for the Court families of Europe, and not as articles of commerce and trade, portraits of individuals. Very few of these have ever been manufactured, as the time, labor and expense is too great to allow them to become subjects of commercial traffic.

While residing there as the representative of our Government, I was anxious as an American to have our own Washington immortalized in this wonderful silk manufacture under the magic of this loom. The suggestion was made by me and adopted by Messrs. Poesos & Co., and the result is before you. Messrs. Poesos & Co., among the most enterprising and successful merchants of France, have commercial houses in the chief cities in France, and doing an extensive business with the United States. Their commercial intercourse with this country, reaches from the extreme East to the extreme West, and their unsullied integrity and honorable dealing need no commendation from me. Of their liberality you may judge from the specimen before you.

In regard to the subject of this presentation, I will only add that Messrs. P. & Co., employed their best artists in its execution. It was copied from an engraving of Stuart's, and two years have been occupied in its manufacture, as it has to pass through the hands of several artists. Their specimens of art are not a subject of trade. The expense of getting up one of these portraits is from $2,000 to $3,000, consequently few only are made, and those to exhibit the degree of refinement to which artistic skill can be brought.

The Mayor for the City received the picture, and responded happily to Dr. Goodrich.

The picture was then removed to the Governor's Room and placed among the other pictures there. It is certainly a beautiful thing, and will add greatly to the interest of the gallery of paintings now in our City Hall.

TWO MURDER CASES.

Trial of Gillen for the Murder of Donnelly.

Examination of Eberle, Charged with the Murder of Gilfoy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Sept. 13.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The trial of James Gillen for the murder of Hugh Donnelly, was continued yesterday. The Court was opened at 9 o'clock A. M. Another witness was produced by the defence.

James Gilmarten, sworned by Mr. Talmadge—I live at No 93 Mulberry-street; I am a laborer; I have just left my work to come here; I witnessed the difficulty for which Gillen is on trial; I saw two men drag him by the hair of his head; Mrs. Gillen was trying to keep the men off her husband; I went into the street and saw Donnelly dead; the pulling of the hair occurred before the stabbing.

The District Attorney declined to cross examine this witness.

Mr. Talmadge then addressed the Jury for the defence. He dwelt on the discrepancies in the evidence; on the evident feeling against Gillen manifested by most of the witnesses; on the uncertainty, from the evidence, whether Gillen had a knife in his hand at any time during the quarrel; on the almost total want of evidence respecting the blow which caused Donnelly's death—there being no proof that it was inflicted by Gillen; and even if it were certain that Gillen did stab Donnelly, what was the nature of provocation? Moreover, Gillen had been injured by Donnelly, he had been robbed and insulted by him. Looking at all these points, he (the learned counsel) trusted that the Jury would find that there was no premeditation, and consequently no murder; that at the worst they would find him guilty only of manslaughter. But he trusted that it would not be inconsistent with their duty, taking into account the provocation received and the absence of premeditation, to acquit the prisoner altogether. Even if they found him guilty, it could only be of manslaughter in the third degree, but in a opinion the charge against the prisoner resolved itself into excusable homicide.

The District Attorney replied. He would be very brief in his remarks. Although no witness could say that he saw the fatal stab given, yet from the testimony reached, could there be any doubt that the deceased met his death at the hands of the accused? The prisoner must have exhibited the knife spoken of by the witnesses; the deceased himself saw it, and told him that he had already drawn that knife on several of the boys, and that, if he drew it on him, he would knock his Irish head off. The deceased had jocularly hidden some of his property, and he, in his sullen manner, intimated that he would exhibit his knife when the other wouldn't see it. In all the subsequent scuffle the evidence was conclusive that no violence was used by Donnelly—only wrestling between both of them. If, indeed, there was violence in the struggle, it was equal on both sides. Indeed, for a long time the deceased refused to fight, said he took the wood in jobs, and did not want to fight. From the nature of the first interview between the parties, in Walker street, the learned gentleman argued that the design to stab Donnelly was premeditated. There was the threat used, "If you take my wood again, I will rip your guts out." The wood was again taken, and the fatal blow was given. All the circumstances showed cool premeditation. It was certain that, on Donnelly's part, no violence had been used on Gillen. There were no marks of injuries on his person. His hair might have been pulled; he might have been thrown down in the scuffle, but there was no violence that left a scar or contusion on his person. The evidence with respect to the man having been given by Gillen was both positive and circumstantial, but he would deal only with the latter. He would refer to Dr. Finch's evidence. The wound was so situated that only a man who was holding another down could have given it; besides, it was proved that no other parties were engaged in a scuffle but Donnelly and Gillen; nobody was assisting Gillen against Donnelly; there was no promiscuous fight; these two alone were engaged. Who then but Gillen could have dealt the blow?

The Recorder's charge.

The Recorder then charged the Jury at great length. He said: Gentlemen, the prisoner at the bar is indicted for the crime of murder. The penalty, if he is convicted, is death. It is unnecessary for the Court to say to you that the position which you occupy in relation to this case is more important than that either of the counsel or the Court. You are arbiters of the destiny of a fellow-being. On your verdict depends his acquittal. The position in society is of no consequence to you. You must lose that caption to the court presents. You must be free from prejudice; the evidence must be enough charged with crime. You must, therefore, divest yourselves of the question of position, of either of these parties, except in so far as that position may help or subtract from the fairness of the evidence. Gentlemen are in a position not sometimes of importance in reaching a correct conclusion, but are of no value beyond the walls. While you have investigated the testimony, you will take the law from the Court as applicable to that testimony. The security of the citizen has no other protection than a fair country on the part of Jurors. The certainty of punishment, in the great preventive of crime. Whenever, through the misguided feelings of Jurors, the guilty escape, the result is to weaken the security of the public.

His Honor then reviewed the history of the case, and commenced by referring to the interview in Walker-street between Donnelly, Gillen, Nevins, and the witness Morgan. After the threat uttered by Gillen he went home, and, ten minutes afterward, Donnelly came there with Neville, and in the scramble. The witness Morgan saw a knife in Gillen's hand, saw it thrown away, noticed blood upon it. The last witness called was McCarthy, and his testimony, so far as it goes, corresponds with that given by the witness Morgan. He, however, versus the words which were used, and the language used in Walker-street was, "You blind son of a b—h, I will cut your guts out, if you do not let my wood alone, showing that the transaction, whatever it was, or the cause of provocation, grew all out of it. I have already stated, at the risk of repetition in regard to this point. Now, of the title that the prisoner would claim (and this, too, I bear in mind, was in Walker-street, because it is important, for there are two separate transactions, and should not conflict as to time,) Donnelly started up and said: "Jimmy, you have drawn a knife on several of the boys, and if you draw one on me, I'll knock your Irish head off." That portion of the language is heard only by this witness; the others giving no such statement. And it is here that occasion to remark that in a crowd of that kind, where there is excitement, where people are hurried and confused, their remembering, and where they themselves are not eye-witnesses in the scene, some may hear words, while others, although there may be half-a-dozen present, may not hear them, so as to detail any testimony of the kind upon the stand. It does not therefore follow that because others do not hear, and because others do not see the same thing, that those who have testified that they did see it, are to be discredited. In one case the testimony is positive; in the other it is negative. It is also important that you, as Jurors, should bear that in mind, because sometimes there is not sufficient stress laid upon the difference between positive and negative proof. Now, this witness, McCarthy, says that he saw the prisoner take a knife from his breast pocket and pull it in the presence of the deceased at the time the threat was made. This witness also was present at the time of the transaction in Mulberry street. He describes the manner in which Donnelly took hold of Gillen. He took him, as he says, by the throat, and gave him a push, and gave a description of the thrust, and said "Go away." That was the first of any criminal action which took place between Donnelly and Gillen. There we had the starting point. I have examined this evidence with care, and I find that there is none other of the witnesses who has testified that there was any collision between Donnelly and Gillen until Donnelly came down from the scoop after the quarrel with Neville, and that he pushed him and said, "Go away." There is no pretense that at this time any blow was struck upon either side; but previous to this the evidence of the witness is, that the prisoner had requested Neville to go into the yard and fight with him, which encounter was prevented by Mrs. Gillen. He then requested him to go into the room and fight with him, and started to go, but was also prevented by Mrs. Gillen, and this took place previous to the time of Donnelly coming down the ladder of the scoop, where he had been stamping and laying his hands upon him, and making use of the expression "Go away," and pushing him.

Mr. Talmadge—I understood, your Honor, the witness to state that Neville invited the accused to go into the yard and fight, and that Neville went into the yard, but that Gillen did not go into the yard.

The Recorder—No; it is the reverse according to my notes.

The District Attorney—They went into Reilly's.

The Recorder—Such is the testimony in the case. Immediately after this the hostile movements did it does not appear here very distinctly what the causes of this violence was. It seems to have been when he pushed him, and there is no statement from the witness that Gillen followed him up with a blow, neither that the blow was followed immediately by one from Donnelly, but that they struggled together. And it would appear from the evidence that they had hold of each other, and were struggling toward the alley-way. At any rate we lose sight of them for a moment in the alley-way, and but for a moment. To use the expression of the witness, the bar-master, who was the most intelligent, and upon whom the place great reliance, from the clear account he gave of the transaction it was not six seconds. They then reappear a few the alley-way, and fall together near this coal box. Immediately after they fall Donnelly sprung up; he ran towards the opposite side of the street; he fell, got up, ran on the side near the gutter, and fell dead almost instantly. Now, at that time the blow was struck. That he died from the effect of the blow of the knife, which, as described by the physician, penetrated his heart, and which did penetrate it, is a fact about which there can be no dispute. So that there is no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion in regard to the mode in which his death was caused. The evidence in that respect is beyond all controversy. There can be no doubt that he died from the wound which he received, because a man with his heart cut through, as this is described, can survive but for an instant.

Now comes the important question in this case,—and I do not feel disposed to go over all the testimony, because there is no conflict as regards the main facts in this case, but what you will be able to reconcile, with the exception of the evidence of one witness which I will by and by refer to—this important question is, by whom was the blow inflicted? It has been very truly said, that a man may be convicted of any crime upon circumstantial evidence alone. It does not require positive proof in a case of murder, any more than it requires a positive proof in the smallest case presented for the consideration of the Jury. The only difference, so far as the magnitude of the case is, that it behooves a Jury, where life is suspended upon their verdict, to weigh everything with the greatest possible care that human means and caution can bring to their aid; but if a rule of evidence, so far as regards positive and circumstantial proof, is substantially the same in the one case as the other. And although no human eye saw the blow at the time it was inflicted, and, if from the circumstances of the case, you can come to no other reasonable conclusion than that the prisoner at the bar, from the position in which he was placed, and all the surrounding circumstances, struck the blow, although no individual saw it, still, if these circumstances were of such a character as to produce upon your mind a conviction beyond a reasonable doubt that he inflicted it, it is then your duty to find so. If you come to the conclusion that the blow was struck by the prisoner, there are three other important questions to be settled in the case, and those questions are—Was the killing such a one as in the eye of the law constitutes the higher crime—murder? If it was not, does it constitute the lesser crime, that of manslaughter? If not manslaughter, under the circumstances of the case, is it justifiable or excusable homicide? If you arrive at the fact that he did not strike the blow, then it is not necessary that you should discuss either of the points I have just presented to you.

His Honor then proceeded to instruct the Jury relative to the difference between murder, manslaughter and excusable homicide. If they found that the blow was struck in the heat of passion by a dangerous weapon, without a design to effect death, then they would find the prisoner guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. But if, on the contrary, when that blow was struck, there was no excuse for it, and there was an intent to take life, it would be murder. The Jury had no dead justly, and mercy was not their prerogative. Still, if they entertained natural doubts as to any points referred to, they would allow them to weigh in the prisoner's favor, and give him the benefit of them.

The Jury were absent about two hours when they returned with a Verdict of Manslaughter in the Third Degree. Sentence was reserved.

Another Murder Case.

William Eberle, a German, charged with the murder of John Gilfoy, on Oct. 12, 1854, by shooting him with a pistol, was placed at the bar immediately after the Jury in Gillen's case had withdrawn. A fresh Jury was empanneled to try the preliminary issue of insanity—it being stated that Eberle was insane. Mr. H. J. Clinton defended the prisoner, and stated that he was laboring under that terrible form of insanity known as homicidal mania. His delirium consisted in his supposing that his enemies were engaged in constant conspiracies against him, and that the Bible enjoined on him the duty of killing them, even as the Almighty destroyed his enemies. The witnesses examined were Drs. Dunscomb and Covil, who testified to the strange delusion with which the prisoner was affected. Dr. Covil, of the City Prison, said he had never seen a clearer case of homicidal mania. The prisoner had stabbed Mr. Hoopie, the Deputy Keeper of the City Prison, without any provocation. He had been found necessary to chain him during his confinement.

The Jury found that he was insane, and the Recorder made an order for his removal to the Lunatic Asylum.

Richmond County.

A meeting of the Republican Electors was held, in pursuance of a previous notice, at the Lyceum, in Stapleton, on Wednesday evening, 13th inst., for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the State Convention at Syracuse, 27th inst. Mortimer Tompkins and Dr. R. A. Thurston were chosen as Delegates, with John T. Bonner and C. Vanderbilt, Jr., as Alternates. On motion, an Executive Committee of eight members was appointed.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published under direction of the Chairman and Secretary.

J. T. Bonner, Sec'y. E. J. Dunning, Ch'n.

Fall of Buildings.

Two brick houses which were being raised for the purpose of adding a basement to them, located in Fortieth-street, near the Fourth avenue, fell at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, breaking up the entire walls to rubbish. Some little furniture contained in the houses was also destroyed, but no persons were injured, there being nobody about the buildings at the time. Cause of the accident the removal of props from the walls. The property was owned by Messrs. Butler & Co.

Drowned.

An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner Wiehrle, on the body of Henry Jackson, lately employed on the steamer Jersey Blue, plying between the foot of Jersey City and Fulton Ferry, which was found floating in the East River, at the foot of Henry-street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning last. The deceased was last seen on board the boat on Monday night, and it is supposed he fell overboard and was drowned for assistance could be rendered. Verdict, "accidentally drowned." Deceased was a native of this City, and 40 years of age.

MUNICIPAL.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

SEPTEMBER SESSION.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Eighty-sixth Grade was the leading topic with the Aldermen last night. The action of the Board of Councilmen, ordering an alteration of the grade, was commented on. The debate was long, and somewhat spicy.

WHAT IS PROPOSED.

The Committee of this Board were Alderman Deane, C. H. Tucker, and Herrick. The proposition is to so modify the grade of Eighty-sixth-street as to have a hillock in it between Avenues A and B—leaving the height at the intersection of Avenue A five feet six inches, and at the intersection of Avenue B four feet six inches. The "crown" or hillock aforesaid, according to Alderman Wakeman, gaining to set elevation of seven feet. The grading of this street is now going on. The points of commencement and ending are First avenue and East River. The subject has been before the Common Council in one way or another, for the past three years.

WHAT GENTLEMEN SAID OF IT.

Mr. Voorhis took ground that the Board had no right to do what was asked of it, because it had not been requested by two-thirds of the property owners on the line of the street, as required by law. If the report were adopted, the contract already made would be broken, and the assessment for the alteration would be thrown upon the City.

Mr. Fox said the grades of Avenues A and B were but fixed, and before then a modification of the grade of Eighty-sixth-street would not affect them. It could scarcely be supposed that men would buy property there only to expend large amounts for grading. He favored the report.

Mr. Wakeman declared that the first thing asked by the friends of the measure was that a contract should be broken. The present contractors are doing a good business, and it is altogether likely that if their contract were annulled the City would save ten, fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. In fact, in twenty-five days the contract will be done. Mr. Wakeman read the law (Davis' edition Laws of New-York, p. 1,064,) in reference to the change of grade of streets; proving that no grade can be changed unless by written consent of two-thirds of the property owners on the line of the street. This consent, he claimed, had not been obtained; nor had any publication been made.

Mr. Herrick denied this.

Mr. Wakeman asked him to show up the advertisement.

Mr. Herrick said he hadn't a file of newspapers handy.

Mr. Wakeman contended that the petition was not a written consent, and hence that all further proceedings were illegal.

Mr. Herrick urged that the petition was sufficient, and defended the action of the Committee.

Mr. Wakeman still contended that the proceedings were entirely irregular, and that the discussion which was likely to ensue, would be but a waste of time.

Mr. Ely was informed that the water in the gutters would run down the proposed grade all the way to the river; so the hillock wouldn't be in the way.

Mr. Wakeman thought the "crown" of Hillock would be a great bore. The new street is just 100 feet wide, the grade above Fourteenth or Twenty-third-street, and it is to be a great commercial street, the travel in which would be troubled by any grade other than that of an inclined plane.

Mr. Tucker of the Eighth examined the subject last year, and was convinced now, as then, that no alteration should be made.

Mr. Herrick referred to the subject of the public advertisements again. The Committee, he said, were puzzled to know what to do. It appeared, however, that more than two thirds of the owners had appeared in favor of the alteration.

Alderman Kelly had been to see, and thought the grade should be changed.

AN ALDERMAN TREATED TO CIGARS AND A RIDE.

Mr. Voorhis was up again. He declared he was not prejudiced. He had had opportunities of judging on both sides. Both parties had been very polite to him; had stopped with him at Burnham's, on the way to and from Eighty-sixth-street; had treated him; gave him a nice cigar to smoke, and all that sort of thing. But he did not go up because gentlemen wanted him to go; but because he wished to be posted. He discussed the question on its merits.

Mr. Herrick was facetious on the cigars and liquors.

Alderman Fox had no doubt that Mr. Voorhis was honest. But he claimed that the contract would not be broken by altering the grade, because the contractor charges only by the yard, and the Surveyor assists that; and, moreover, that if the street be cut down as low, springs will be perpetually flowing, and no bother people; declared that a year more will be required to finish the contract. Instead of twenty-five days, as Alderman Wakeman had stated.

Mr. Kelly got the question of time up a peg higher. He said it would take four years.

SERIOUS.

Mr. Wakeman again declared that the change would be a permanent injury. It would not only injure the interests of the 12 000 inhabitants of Yorkville, but the interests of the inhabitants of the City for all future time.

Mr. Ely was not particularly interested, but aimed to overthrow any prejudices which might have been created by the remarks of the Alderman of the Twelfth (Wakeman.)

The debate continued for half an hour longer, with no particular point; the ideas are given in the portion already reported. Gentlemen discussed the question till all was blue, and then they took the vote. It stood 12 to 7, (in favor of adoption.) Mr Moser asked to be excused from voting. The vote having been announced, Wakeman and Howard changed.

Mr. Herrick moved a reconsideration. Refused, by 5 to 14.

The vote on the final passage, therefore, stood—

Ayes, 14; Noes, 5; as follows:

Ayes—Brown, Williamson, Baird, Hoffman, Howard, Ex. Steen, Wakeman, Kelly, Ely, Herrick, C. H. Tucker, Varian, Drake—14

Noes—W. Tucker, Voorhis, Briggs, the President, Lord—5.

So it ended. The Mayor now has it.

NEW TAX CLERKS.

Receiver Hart, in consequence of the unprecedented amount of labor devolving upon the Tax Office, asks for an addition of ten Clerks to his force, at pay of $3 per day each. Cost, extra, $30 per day. Appointments confirmed.

THE WASHINGTON.

Consul Goodrich's letter to the Mayor in reference to the Washington portrait was officially communicated to the Board, and referred. The same statements are printed elsewhere, in the account of the presentation which took place yesterday in the Mayor's office.

GAS.

Property owners in Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, petitioned for gas. To Lamps and Gas Committee.

GLOUT.

The Stars and Stripes are to be flung abroad to-day from the top of the City Hall, in honor of the anniversary of the capture of Mexico.

MORE GAS.

Mr. Robert Graef is exceedingly anxious to remove all bad smells from the unhappy city of Norfolk; and to this end proposes to "precipitate the hydrated gas" of the city. He asks that he and his "disinfectant gas" be sent to Norfolk, and $2,000 be set apart from the appropriation. Laid on the table.

THE FAIR—HOW TO GET THERE.

The American Institute, (whose Fair comes off at the Crystal Palace in October,) petition that the stages from the Third to the Ninth avenues be permitted to extend their routes through Forty-second-street to the Palace. To Street Commissioner.

ASSESSMENTS.

The Comptroller was directed to report the amount of Assessment Bonds now outstanding, and the amount of assessments unpaid which form the basis for the ultimate red mortgage of the Bonds, other than assessments laid upon the Corporation.

LAID ON THE TABLE.

A report in favor of concurring with the Councilmen in granting to Devlin & Smith permission to grade Eleventh avenue, was laid on the table.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sundry reports in reference to the Fire Department, relating to expulsions, &c., were confirmed.

A fire-bell tower was ordered for Mount Morris, to be made similarly to that in MacDougal-street.

THE CHARTER.

The resolution of the Board of Councilmen in reference to a new Charter—the old bone of contention—was received. The Aldermen agreed to appoint a Conference Committee of five, whose names the President has not yet announced.

Nothing more was done.

Police News.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

Robert Howe and Patrick Healey, two cattle dealers, were yesterday arrested on complaint of Mr. William H. Harris, of Bergen, N. J., but now staying at the Girard House, charged with obtaining property by means of fraudulent representations. Complainant, in his affidavit, alleges that the prisoners visited him at Bergen, and purchased twenty-eight head of cattle for $1,936 cash; they paid on account of the sum $1,500 promising to pay the balance on the following day. He charges that although some months have elapsed, the $936 has not been paid, but that accused have evaded payment by subterfuge and fraud. The parties were held to bail, and a hearing will be had before Justice Osborne on Tuesday next.

ARRESTED.

Charles Ward, a seaman engaged on the ship Orpheus, was yesterday arrested on complaint of the master of the vessel, Diedrich Schierling, charged with desertion from and disorderly conduct on the ship, as also with assaulting the mate. He was taken before Justice Welsh and committed to prison to await the clearance of the vessel.

GRAND LARCENY.

Ann de J. Chambers was arrested by officer Wheeler, of the Fifth Police District, charged with stealing one grape shawl, several health skirts, and other articles of woman apparel, valued at $30, the property of Mary Smith, of No. 3 Howard-court. Part of the property alleged was taken to the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Welsh, and by him was committed for trial in default of $500 bail. An examination was subsequently had before Justice Connolly, when Mrs. Smith declared that she could not say, only I am charged with more than I took."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

SPECIAL TERM—Before Hon. James Clarke.

Christy vs. Murphy et al—In "1001 Minstrels," Christy established in this city the word which has become as celebrated as "Christy's Minstrels." After continuing several years with the company, he left it, and they still continued their performances under the old title though there was no person among them by the name of Christy. A few days since they advertised, as "Christy's Minstrels," to give their entertainments in Brooklyn. Mr. Christy applied for and obtained an injunction restraining them from longer using the name of "Christy's Minstrels," and also from performing in connection with "Christy." As evidence of the public understanding that the name of Christy's Minstrels was connected with Mr. Christy, the plaintiff read a letter from Mr. Murphy, one of the defendants, stating that the performers had proceeded to Christy's Minstrels, but that they were not connected entirely now from E. P. Christy; that they were not allowed to use the name of Christy, and that they had nothing to offer the Brooklyn public, and that they would be unable to offer the Brooklyn public, and that they would be unable to offer the Brooklyn public, and that they would be unable

Odd Matrimonial.

The Boston Herald of the 9th inst. notices the marriage of Mr. Thomas Hall, of Boston, to Miss Mary Ann Hall, of Lowell, on the 8th inst., in the following manner:

"Married, by the Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. Thomas Hall to Miss Mary Ann Hall, both of Boston. No cards."

Fatal Accident.

Mr. Thomas Hall, a native of Ireland, aged about 40 years, was killed on the Hudson River Railroad, near Spuyten Duyvil, on Saturday morning last, by being run over by the cars. He was employed as a laborer on the road, and was walking on the track, when he was struck by the train coming down, and killed instantly. He was married, and resided in Yorkville.

Fire.

A fire occurred in the building No. 1 Ann street, occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, as a boarding house, on Saturday morning last, about 5 o'clock, which was extinguished before much damage was done. The fire originated in the cellar, from the stove pipe passing through the floor, which was not properly secured

COPARTNERSHIP.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AGRICULTURAL.

BOARDING.

WILLIAMS'

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IRON, HARDWARE &c.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

LOST AND FOUND.

MARKET REPORTS.

INSTRUCTION.

TO LET.

FOR SALE.

BANK NOTICES

DIVIDENDS

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

BOUNTY LANDS.

COAL.

INSURANCE.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

TUBS.

OILS AND PAINTS.

AUCTION SALES.

By J. Wright, Auctioneer.

VERY VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, LAGO OF GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND.—I WRIGHT will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 M., on the premises, by order of JAMES HARBOLD, deceased, by order of the Surrogate, WILLIAM HARBOLD, Executor, the whole of the real estate belonging to Mr. HARBOLD, deceased, viz.:

First Parcel.—The very valuable mill, water power, land and buildings thereon, consisting of a good three-story stone grist-mill, with two run of stone; one three-story frame saw-mill, with two saws; one boat two saws.

Second Parcel.—Consisting of the dwelling house, with the out-buildings, and about five acres, a part of which land is cleared and under good cultivation.

Third Parcel.—A lot of ground and the frame on the road, opposite the mill.

Fourth Parcel.—Consisting about 14 acres, with dwelling house, barn, &c., adjoining same.

Fifth Parcel.—Consisting of a lot on the road, and mill pond, containing about 1½ acres.

Sixth Parcel.—Consisting of a lot on the road and mill pond, and a lot on the north side of the road, containing about 1½ acres with a house and other buildings thereon.

Seventh Parcel.—To be sold in lots to suit purchasers, all that valuable tract of land, and two good farms attached, which adjoin on the road and mill pond, containing about 300 acres.

Eighth Parcel.—An eighth of Creek Thatch.

ALSO, a piece of salt meadow at West Neck, containing one acre.

The sale will COMMENCE on the day of sale.

For further information and particulars on the day of sale.

The sale will COMMENCE on the day of sale.

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The sale will COMMENCE

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Assessors' Appointments.

A special meeting of the Assistant Assessors will be held this afternoon, at the rooms No. 331 Broadway, at 3 o'clock.

Arrest for Forgery.

Yesterday afternoon, Officer Carpenter, of the Second Ward Police, arrested a man named Charles Hall, on the charge of forging the name of Thomas Hall to a check for $50, and presenting it at the Bank of Commerce, in Nassau-st. Hall was taken before Justice Connolly, and committed for examination.

Arrest for Grand Larceny.

Officer Hall, of the Fifth District Police, arrested a man named Thomas Hall, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at $100, from the residence of Mr. Thomas Hall, No. 37 Chatham-st. Justice Connolly committed the prisoner for examination.

Arrest for Grand Larceny.

About 2 o'clock yesterday, while two men, named Thomas Smith and Patrick Gallagher, were sitting on the curb-stone in front of No. 20 Chatham-st., they were approached by a man named John Carey, who asked them to assist him in carrying a trunk to a house in Cherry-st. They complied with the request, and after they had carried the trunk a short distance, Carey ran off with it. Officer Hall, of the Fifth District Police, arrested Carey, and found the trunk in his possession. He was committed for examination.

Arrest for Grand Larceny.

Officer Hall, of the Fifth District Police, arrested a man named Thomas Hall, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at $100, from the residence of his brother, No. 37 Chatham-st. Justice Connolly committed the prisoner